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1984
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
SECOND QUARTER REPORT

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Center
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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- During the second quarter of 1984, the U. S. continued a trend of strong economic growth.
- Despite the good economic climate, travel for the second quarter of 1984 barely exceeded year-earlier levels as Americans apparently continued to concentrate on restocking durable goods.
- Americans took 138 million trips during the second quarter, less than one percent more than the year before, while person-trips numbered 270 million, up nearly two percent.
- Travel parties were slightly larger and trips were longer in duration, averaging 5.1 nights away from home.
- Vacation travel for the second quarter grew well over the level recorded for vacation travel last year, up 40 million trips from the 149 million taken during the second quarter of 1983. However, these trips were shorter in distance, averaging 840 miles down from 1,020 miles for last year, and in duration, averaging 5.6 nights down from 6.1 nights for the second quarter of 1983.
- Travel by personal motor vehicles accounted for the majority of travel during the second quarter of 1984, although travel by air increased almost nine percent over last year.
- Households earning $30,000 or more annually comprised half of all person-trips taken during the quarter and increased their volume of travel 12 percent over last year.
- The South was the number one destination region, with a 23 percent share of total person-trips for the quarter. However, travel to the Eastern Gateway and to destinations outside the U. S. experienced substantial gains over the second quarter of 1983.
- The Great Lakes Country region generated the largest share of travelers, but the Mountain West region experienced the greatest growth in travel produced during the second quarter when compared to last year.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the second quarter of 1984.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the second quarter of 1984 compared to the same period of 1983. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the second quarter 1984 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the second quarter of 1984, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the second report is a series of reports based on the 1984 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING SECOND QUARTER, 1984

Economic Developments

The U. S. economy continued to roll at a remarkable pace during the second quarter of 1984, making the current recovery the most powerful since the 1950-54 expansion. Table A below provides a summary of the major economic developments during the second quarter.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983
(Percent change from previous year)

	1984	1983
Dollar GNP	11.7%	6.6%
Real GNP	3.8	2.4
Personal income	10.1	6.3
Corporate profits after tax	12.9	8.3
Consumer price index	4.6	3.3
Travel price index	4.3	4.2
Payroll employment	4.7	-0.5

Real GNP rose at an annual rate of 7.6 percent over the first quarter of this year, the strongest growth since the years following World War II, and 3.8 percent over second quarter of 1983. Dollar GNP grew almost 12 percent over second quarter of 1983.

Second quarter non-farm productivity experienced its biggest gain in a year, up for the eighth consecutive quarter. Rising productivity not only helps hold down costs and control inflation, but gives strength to growth in employment as well.

Employment continued to make gains for the second quarter, particularly robust for the second year of an economic expansion.

Personal income grew a hefty 10 percent over second quarter, 1983. Gains in personal income were well above the rate of inflation and travel prices.

The Consumer Price Index grew 4.6 percent over second quarter of 1983 while the cost of travel as measured by the Travel Price Index rose 4.3 percent over second quarter, 1983. In June, the TPI experienced the smallest increase in a single month since December 1983.

The power behind the first quarter growth can be attributed to businesses building big inventories. However, consumer purchases and business investments are the driving forces behind second quarter's brisk economic pace.

After two months of decline in the first quarter, retail sales surged at the beginning of the second quarter. The use of consumer credit outpaced the growth in income which contributed to the large increase in retail sales. By May, growth in retail sales took a breather but resumed growth in June. However, the pace in June did not meet the one set at the beginning of the quarter. Moreover, consumers allocated an increasing portion of their dollars toward houses, automobiles, and home furnishings.

The Consumer Confidence Index following the trend for retail sales, grew in April, declined in May, rose in June but below the level set in April. The Conference Board reported consumers were positive about present business conditions but their expectations for future business conditions declined. The Buying Plans Index experienced growth as consumers increased their plans to purchase automobiles and major appliances.[1]

Despite these generally positive economic developments, travel, in terms of the number of person-trips, did not make any strong gains over travel during the second quarter of 1983.

Weather Conditions

Tornadoes devastated The South region of the U. S. during April. By May, most of the nation experienced near normal average temperatures. However, severe weather dominated much of the southwest during the earlier part of the month and dryness persisted in the Hawaiian Islands and the west, causing fires in Southern California. By the end of June, 337 tornadoes had the occurred in the U. S., 175 more than the 30-year mean for the month.

Special Events

The 1984 Louisiana World Exposition opened on May 12. The Expo's Theme is "The World of Rivers: Fresh Water as a Source of Life". Attendance averaged 40,000 daily.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, April-June, 1984.

OVERVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER 1984 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

On the average, 41.2 million Americans (age 18+), 24 percent of the total adult population, traveled during each month of the second quarter of 1984. A little over 138 million trips and 270 million person-trips were generated as travel increased two percent over the same period of 1983 (Table 1A and 1B).

Total person-miles during the period declined as the average trip was shorter in distance than the year before. However, somewhat larger travel parties and longer durations increased total nights spent away from home (Table 1C and 1D).

The overall increase in travel activity was centered in the exceptional growth in vacation travel. The improving U. S. economy and favorable foreign exchange rates apparently enhanced the attractiveness of foreign destinations as travel to these destinations rose this quarter well over last year. Pleasure travel grew nearly three percent over 1983's second quarter (Table 1B).

Airline travel increased nine percent, while growth in travel by auto/truck/rv was almost unchanged from last year's level (Table 1B).

Business/convention travel was off on a person-trip basis, but longer durations resulted in an increase in nights spent away from home on business. Weekend travel continued to decline. Travel for this segment has been weak since the end of the second quarter of 1983 (Table 1B).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.96	1.94
Miles per trip*	800	820
Nights per trip	5.1	4.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

With the growth in travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing and entertainment, it is not surprising that travelers relied more heavily on commercial lodgings for overnight accommodations than they had in the second quarter of 1983. Visitation to friends and relatives posted little growth, less than one percent, but reliance on friends/relatives for overnight lodging grew six percent (Table 1E).

Travel parties were almost unchanged in size although the trend toward greater travel among parties of two or more adults, noted in the first quarter, continued this quarter. Families traveling with children declined over three percent from the second quarter of last year (Table 1F).

Increase in the travel activity among upper income groups also contributed to the growth in travel this quarter. Those with annual households incomes of $30,000 or more reported a nine percent increase in person-trips, while those with annual household incomes ranging from $20,000 to $29,000 took 17 percent more person-trips than during the second quarter of last year (Table 1G).

As regions of destinations, the Eastern Gateway prospered for the quarter, while the Mountain West suffered the biggest loss. However, the Mountain West region posted the largest gain as a producer of travel. The South region again dominated as the most-visited region, receiving 24 percent of all second quarter travelers, only one percentage point less than during the second quarter of 1983 (Table 1H and Table 1I).

While rural areas were the most visited areas, small cities followed by large cities were the next most popular places to visit. More second quarter travelers resided in small cities than in any other type of area (37 percent). No significant gains were made in any area over second quarter of 1983 (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Americans continued to travel more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. Travel by this mode generated over 105 million trips and 218 million person-trips (Table 1A and 1B).

Sixteen percent of all second quarter, 1984 travel occurred by air. Air travel generated nearly 26 million trips and 42 million person-trips (Table 1A and 1B).

A comparison of the characteristics of the average auto/truck/rv trip and air trip is shown in the table below.

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.08	2.05	1.61	1.53
Miles per trip*	470	590	1,890	2,030
Nights per trip	4.4	4.0	7.0	7.5

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Auto/truck/RV travel parties were significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the duration of the trip were significantly longer for travel by air than by motor vehicle (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

While air trips numbered nearly four percent more than in 1983, an increase in the party size resulted in a nine percent increase in air person-trips. These trips, however, were shorter in distance and duration than last year at this time (Tables 2A and 2B).

Forty-three percent of all air travelers stayed in commercial lodging facilities, down from 53 percent in 1983's second quarter. On the other hand, the percent of air travelers staying with friends and relatives grew five percentage points over last year (Table 2B).

Air travel for other pleasure purposes grew 15 percent, while visits to friends and relatives rose nine percent over last year. Both vacation and weekend travel experienced strong upward growth and accounted for 73 percent and 24 percent of all air person-trips, respectively (Table 2C).

The composition of air travel parties changed significantly during 1984's second quarter, compared to last year at this time. Air person-trips taken by parties consisting of two adults grew 15 percent over last year and the number of trips including children grew 16 percent (Table 2D).

Upper income adults dominated air travel activity, with those in the $30,000+ annual income group reporting 38 percent of all air travel (Table 2E).

The South was the number one air destination this quarter, recapturing its traditional position from the Far West region. The Frontier West was the largest generator of air travelers but the Mountain West recorded the largest growth over 1983's second quarter. The major portion of air travelers flew to and from large cities. However, there was a significant increase in trips to small cities as the share of air travel to these destinations increased from 23 percent last year to 32 percent this year (Table 2F, 2G, and 2H).

Travel by auto/truck/rv increased one percent over 1983 as a result of a slight increase in the average travel party (Table 1B).

The average trip was longer in duration, causing an eleven percent increase in total nights away from home . However, trips were shorter, as the average miles per trip declined 24 percent, or 150 miles less than last year. Sixty-seven percent of all person-trips taken by motor vehicles were to destinations within a 600 round-trip mile radius of home and 54 percent of these travelers stayed away from home three nights or less (Tables 3A and 3B).

More auto/truck/rv travel for "other pleasure" purposes was evident, while travel to visit friends and relatives was almost unchanged from last year. Correspondingly, nights spent with friends and relatives showed almost no change from the year before, while reliance on commercial lodgings increased (Table 3C and 3B).

The South was the number one destination region for auto/truck/RV travel this quarter, receiving 25 percent of the visitors. The region, however, lost some of its popularity as travel declined ten percent from the second quarter of last year. Travel to the Eastern Gateway grew substantially, followed by travel to destinations outside the U. S. (Table 3F).

The Great Lakes Country region, continued to hold the top spot as an origin of travel, producing 28 percent of all auto/-truck/RV person-trips (Table 3G).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Table D below provides a background for this analysis.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.12	2.07	1.37	1.53
Miles per trip*	780	860	920	880
Nights per trip	5.9	5.0	4.6	3.6

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Business/convention travel parties, which are quite similar to air travel parties, are generally smaller than pleasure travel parties. Business/convention travelers tend to travel alone (Table 4D).

As shown in the table above, pleasure travel involves more nights away from home than business/convention travel.

An overwhelming majority of both business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicles, 63 percent and 84 percent respectively. However, this quarter, an increased proportion of business/convention travelers preferred to fly to their destinations (Table 4A and 5A).

On a person-trip basis, business/convention travel fell below the second quarter, 1983 level. A total of 23 million trips and 32 million person trips were taken for this reason, generated by a monthly average of 5.6 million American adults. This represents nearly 12 percent of all resident travel (Table 1A and 1B).

These trips covered more miles this quarter than last year and lasted one additional night resulting in a six percent increase in business/convention person-nights. The size of the average business/convention travel party was reduced by ten percent as parties of three or more persons comprised only 16 percent of total business/convention person-trips, down from 25 percent last year (Tables 4A, 4B, and 4D).

Business/convention travelers combined more vacation travel with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1983. Seventeen percent of all business/convention travel was also considered a vacation trip (Table 4C).

The South region grew most in popularity as a destination of business/convention travel. Twenty-six percent of all person-trips for this type of travel was destined to this region. Although the Frontier West produced the largest share of business/convention travelers, the Eastern Gateway region experienced the greatest amount of growth. A high concentration of these travelers resided in large and small cities (Table 4F, 4G, and 4H).

Americans took 96 million trips and 203 million person-trips for pleasure purposes during the second quarter of 1984. On the average, 28.7 million adults, or 17 percent of the adult population of the U. S., took a trip to visit friends or relatives, or for outdoor recreation, sightseeing, or entertainment purposes during each month of the April-June 1984 period (Table 1A and 1B).

The South was the most popular regional destination for pleasure travelers, garnering 25 percent of the total. More pleasure travelers preferred the rural areas of the country, visited by 36 percent. In addition, nine percent took pleasure trips to places outside the U. S. (Table 5F and 5H).

Distances traveled were shorter this quarter than last year. Fifty-six percent of all pleasure person-trips involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 600 miles (Table 5A).

Nearly half of all pleasure person-trips taken this quarter included nights spent in the homes of friends and relatives. Thirty-seven percent preferred commercial lodging facilities, while seven percent stayed in campers, trucks, and recreational vehicles (Table 5B).

Pleasure travel parties were slightly larger than in general, with 48 percent of all person-trips involving three persons or more. Forty-five percent of all pleasure travel included children, five percentage points more than during second quarter, 1983 (Table 5D).

The Great Lakes Country produced 23 percent of the total number of pleasure travlers this quarter, and The South generated 20 percent. Those residing in New England were the least active pleasure travelers. By area of residence, thirty-eight percent of all pleasure travelers were from small cities, only four percentage points higher than those originating from larger cities. Rural areas produced 28 percent of all pleasure person-trips this quarter (Table 5G and 5H).

Vacation Travel

An average of 26.1 million U. S. adults traveled on vacation during each month of the second quarter of 1984. Ninety-one million trips and 189 million person-trips were taken for vacation during this period, up 22 percent and 26 percent respectively, compared to last year at this time (Table 1B).

The average travel party size was slightly larger than for travel in general. Vacation travel continued, not surprisingly, to be more family oriented than non-vacation travel. Forty-three percent included parties of three persons or more, and 42 percent included children (Table 6D).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.07	2.00
Miles per trip*	840	1,020
Nights per trip	5.6	6.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

As indicated in the table above, vacation travel was shorter in both distance and duration this quarter than during the same period last year.

There is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-one percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. With the advent of the summer season, "other pleasure" activities became the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, accounting for more than half of all vacation person-trips. The incidence of taking vacation trips to visit friends or relatives grew three percentage points over the second quarter of 1983 to 39 percent of the total (Table 6C).

Forty-five percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, while the use of commercial facilities comprised 40 percent, both virtually unchanged from last year (Table 6B).

Although The South region maintained its popularity as the most preferred destination region, its percent share of total vacation travel declined three percentage points from the second quarter of last year. But the increase in total vacation person-trips resulted in a 12 percent increase in the number of person-trips taken to The South (Table 6F).

Vacation travel activity was robust for all of the destination regions except the Far West, which suffered a five percent loss. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Table 6F and 6H).

The Great Lakes Country region moved into first place as a producer of vacation travel for the second quarter, with a hefty increase in travel generated, capturing the lead from The South. Small cities generated more vacation travel this quarter than other areas, while rural areas generated the least (Tables 6G and 6H).

Weekend Travel

During the second quarter of 1984, 61 million trips were taken over weekends, nearly ten percent less than during the same quarter of 1983. However, larger weekend travel parties caused only a five percent decline in total weekend person-trips, which numbered 127 million (Table 1B).

Trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. One of the most notable differences this quarter for all types of travel is the increasing travel party size. For weekend travel, this is especially true. In addition, the chart below indicates that the average distance traveled was somewhat shorter this year than last, and durations increased slightly.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.09	1.98
Miles per trip*	530	560
Nights per trip	2.6	2.3

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel tends to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. Fifty-three percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while only eight percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (64 percent), while an additional 17 percent were for one night only or a day trip (Tables 7A and 7B).

As occurred for some of the other types of travel this quarter, taking children along on weekend trips was common. Forty-two percent of all weekend person-trips included one or more individuals under the age of 18 (Table 7D).

There was little change noted in the share of weekend travel modes this quarter. Not surprisingly, the vast majority occurred by personal motor vehicles. Ninety percent of all weekend travelers reported using automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle, while only eight percent traveled by air (Table 7A).

In addition to taking short trips and traveling by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most probably on the road for pleasure-related activities. Forty-five percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 35 percent were for "other pleasure" purposes. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 13 percent of the total (Table 7C).

Nearly half of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives, only slightly less than during the previous year. Use of hotels or motels comprised 33 percent, while other facilities accounted for 15 percent (Table 7B).

The Great Lakes Country made a solid gain from the second quarter of 1983, and was the destination for 25 percent of all weekend travelers. Rural areas were particularly popular, receiving 39 percent of these travelers (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Great Lakes Country also grew as a producer of weekend travel, displacing The South in the number one spot. Little change was noted in the origin of weekend travelers by area, although small cities generated a slightly greater proportion than other areas (Tables 7G and 7H).

U. S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of the second quarter of 1984, 53 percent of all U. S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, two percentage points less than last year. A monthly average of 33.9 million adults traveled during each month of the first six months of 1984. In all, 224 million trips and 423 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shcws the monthly average number of U. S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first and second quarters of 1984, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the second quarter than the first. On the average, 55 percent more adults traveled during each month of the second quarter, while trips rose 61 percent. Person-trips increased more, 78 percent, due to an increase in the average travel party size to slightly less than two persons per trip.

The increase in the incidence of "other pleasure" travel was most dramatic in the second quarter over the first. The average number of adults traveling per month for pleasure purposes increased by 63 percent, and the number traveling for vacation grew 79 percent. In terms of person-trips, pleasure travel rose substantially, while air trips numbered only 18 percent more in the second quarter than the first.

Travel for the year-to-date was depressed below the 1983 level. Total trips declined one percent while person-trips declined four percent. The largest gain in this comparison was in vacation travel, which grew 14 percent. Other gains were made in "other pleasure" travel and trips made by airplanes. The largest decline for the first six months of 1984, was the volume of business/convention travel which fell 13 percent on a person-trip basis.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1984	1983	1984	1983
Total Population	171.7	169.4	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	41.2	39.0	24	23
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	13.6	12.4	8	7
Other pleasure	15.1	15.0	9	9
Business/convention	5.6	6.2	3	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	31.4	29.6	18	17
Air	6.9	7.1	4	4
Vacation trip	26.1	21.8	15	13
Weekend trip	17.9	18.4	10	11

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1984	Trips (millions) 1983	Person-trips (millions) 1984	Person-trips (millions) 1983
All trips	138.1	137.4	270.6	266.5
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	45.5	44.7	96.0	95.2
Other pleasure	50.6	50.8	107.4	102.8
Business/convention	23.0	24.9	31.5	38.0
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	104.8	105.0	218.0	215.6
Air	25.9	25.0	41.7	38.3
Vacation trip	91.0	74.5	189.0	149.1
Weekend trip	61.0	67.7	127.3	134.3

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1984	1983	1984	1983
200-299 miles	22%	26%	24%	28%
300-399 miles	15	14	15	14
400-599 miles	18	17	19	18
600-999 miles	14	13	14	12
1,000-1,999 miles	13	11	12	11
2,000 miles or more	11	11	9	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	6	7	7	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	880	850	800	820
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	76%	76%	80%	81%
Airplane	19	18	16	14
Bus	2	3	2	2
Train	2	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Second Quarter, 1984 -138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 -137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1984	1983	1984	1983
No nights	6%	9%	6%	9%
One night	12	11	10	11
2 to 3 nights	35	42	38	43
4 to 9 nights	35	28	35	27
10 nights or more	12	11	11	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.7
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	43%	42%	45%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	38	39	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	4	3	5
Camper/RV/tent	6	5	7	5
Other	3	4	2	3
No nights	0	9	2	9

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1984 - 138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1984	1983	1984	1983
Visit friends/relatives	32%	32%	36%	36%
Other pleasure	37	37	39	39
Business/convention	16	17	12	15
Other	15	14	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	66%	54%	70%	56%
Not a Vacation trip	34	45	30	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	44%	48%	48%	53%
Not a weekend trip	56	52	52	47
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1984 - 138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips
by Travel Pary Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Travel Party Size				
One	40%	42%	20%	22%
Two	38	36	38	37
Three	12	12	19	19
Four	6	8	13	16
Five or more	4	3	10	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	40%	42%	21%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	39	36	42	39
One adult with children	4	6	5	9
Two or more adults with children	17	15	32	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Second Quarter, 1984 - 138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Family Income				
Less than $10,000	6%	7%	5%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	15	18	13	17
$20,000-$29,999	23	21	23	20
$30,000 or more	43	39	42	39
Not reported	13	15	17	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983
Age[1]		
Less than 18 years[2]	18%	18%
18-24 years	14	12
25-34 years	19	19
35-44 years	18	19
45-54 years	12	12
55-64 years	12	12
65 years or older	7	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Second Quarter, 1983 -138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 -137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	4%	5%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	7	8	6
George Washington Country	8	9	7	8
The South	24	24	24	25
Great Lakes Country	17	16	18	16
Mountain West	4	5	4	5
Frontier West	14	15	14	16
Far West	14	13	13	13
Outside U.S.	7	7	8	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1984 - 138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	4%	6%	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	10	8	10
George Washington Country	10	9	9	9
The South	18	22	17	22
Great Lakes Country	24	20	24	21
Mountain West	5	5	6	5
Frontier West	17	16	17	16
Far West	13	12	12	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1984 - 138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Destination Area				
Large MSA	29%	25%	27%	24%
Small MSA	32	33	31	34
Not an MSA	33	35	34	36
Outside U.S.	7	7	8	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	32	36	32	33
Small MSA	37	35	37	37
Not an MSA	31	29	31	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1984 - 138.1 million trips,
270.6 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1983 - 137.4 million trips,
266.5 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	3%	3%
300-399 miles	4	2
400-599 miles	9	8
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	22	19
2,000 miles or more	30	33
Outside Contiguous U.S.	20	23
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,860 miles	1,890 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	1%
One night	6	4
2 to 3 nights	21	20
4 to 9 nights	51	53
10 nights or more	20	22
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.0 nights	7.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	43%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	48	43
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	1
Other	2	4
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	26%	28%
Other pleasure	32	39
Business/convention	35	27
Other	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	62%	73%
Not a Vacation trip	38	27
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	24%	24%
Not a weekend trip	76	76
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	55%	34%
Two	33	40
Three	9	18
Four	3	8
Five or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	55%	35%
Two or more adults, without children	29	36
One adult with children	3	5
Two or more adults with children	13	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	5	12
$20,000-$29,999	27	20
$30,000 or more	52	38
Not reported	13	25
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	11%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	21
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	10	12
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	17	20
Great Lakes Country	8	6
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	16	14
Far West	17	17
Outside U.S.	19	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	8%	8%
Eastern Gateway	14	14
George Washington Country	9	10
The South	15	14
Great Lakes Country	15	13
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	22	23
Far West	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	41%	39%
Small MSA	31	32
Not an MSA	19	10
Outside U.S.	9	19
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	47%	45%
Small MSA	38	39
Not an MSA	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 25.9 million air trips,
41.7 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	28%	28%
300-399 miles	18	18
400-599 miles	22	21
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	9	10
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside Contiguous U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	670 miles	470 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	7%
One night	14	14
2 to 3 nights	40	40
4 to 9 nights	31	31
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.5 nights	4.4 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	37	39
Rented cabin/condo./vacation home	3	2
Owned cabin/condo./vacation home	3	2
Camper/RV/tent	9	8
Other	2	2
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	37%	38%
Other pleasure	40	40
Business/convention	14	9
Other	9	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	68%	70%
Not a Vacation trip	32	30
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	51%	53%
Not a weekend trip	49	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	34%	17%
Two	40	38
Three	14	20
Four	7	14
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	42	42
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	20	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	16	14
$20,000-$29,999	23	23
$30,000 or more	41	45
Not reported	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	26	25
Great Lakes Country	19	20
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	14	14
Far West	13	11
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	20	18
Great Lakes Country	26	28
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	25%	24%
Small MSA	32	31
Not an MSA	40	41
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	28%	29%
Small MSA	39	38
Not an MSA	33	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
218.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Distance		
200-299 miles	20%	22%
300-399 miles	16	18
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	12	10
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	17	15
Outside Contiguous U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,070 miles	920 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	59%	63%
Airplane	38	34
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	8%
One night	24	20
2 to 3 nights	28	29
4 to 9 nights	33	33
10 nights or more	8	10
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.4 nights	4.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	24%	25%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	67	65
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	0	0
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	0	0
Other	0	0
No nights	0	0

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 21.0 million business/convention trips,
25.9 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	14%	17%
Not a vacation trip	86	83
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	24%	29%
Not a vacation trip	76	71
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENITON Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	71%	51%
Two	24	33
Three	3	7
Four	3	9
Five or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	71%	52%
Two or more adults, without children	22	31
One adult with children	3	4
Two or more adults with children	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	1%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	4	7
$20,000-$29,999	21	16
$30,000 or more	59	64
Not reported	15	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	7%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	27
35-44 years	26
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	2%
Eastern Gateway	11	11
George Washington Country	11	10
The South	22	26
Great Lakes Country	12	11
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	21	18
Far West	11	11
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Second Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	8%
Eastern Gateway	16	14
George Washington Country	13	13
The South	13	12
Great Lakes Country	14	14
Mountain West	4	6
Frontier West	24	23
Far West	9	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	42%	39%
Small MSA	36	38
Not an MSA	15	16
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	37%	37%
Small MSA	39	36
Not an MSA	24	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.0 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Second Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	21%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	16	15
1,000-1,999 miles	12	13
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	820 miles	780 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	81%	84%
Airplane	15	13
Bus	2	2
Train	2	1
Other	0	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	4%
One night	9	8
2 to 3 nights	36	38
4 to 9 nights	38	38
10 nights or more	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.7 nights	5.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	48%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	6	7
Other	3	2
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	84%	83%
Not a Vacation trip	16	17
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	51%	51%
Not a weekend trip	49	49
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	37	36
Three	16	22
Four	8	15
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	40	39
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	22	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	14	11
$20,000-$29,999	25	22
$30,000 or more	42	41
Not reported	12	21
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington	7	6
The South	26	25
Great Lakes Country	16	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	12	14
Far West	14	12
Outside U.S.	8	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips;

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	18	20
Great Lakes Country	24	23
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	16	18
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	26%	25%
Small MSA	31	30
Not an MSA	35	36
Outside U.S.	8	9
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	34%	34%
Small MSA	39	38
Not an MSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 96.1 million pleasure trips,
203.4 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	22%
300-399 miles	14	13
400-599 miles	17	17
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	11	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	9	10
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	890 miles	840 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	79%	81%
Airplane	18	16
Bus	1	1
Train	2	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	2%
One night	7	6
2 to 3 nights	36	38
4 to 9 nights	41	41
10 nights or more	14	13
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.7 nights	5.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	46%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	40
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	9	9
Other	2	2
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	40%	39%
Other pleasure	50	52
Business/convention	4	3
Other	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	49%	48%
Not a weekend trip	51	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	41	39
Three	14	21
Four	7	14
Five or more	4	8
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	42	42
One adult with children	5	6
Two or more adults with children	19	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	15	13
$20,000-$29,999	24	24
$30,000 or more	41	46
Not reported	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	12	14
Far West	14	12
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	18	17
Great Lakes Country	25	24
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	26%	27%
Small MSA	29	28
Not an MSA	36	36
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	34%	33%
Small MSA	36	36
Not an MSA	30	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.0 million vacation trips,
189.0 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	35%
300-399 miles	20	18
400-599 miles	25	25
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	7	5
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside Contiguous U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	570 miles	530 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	87%	90%
Airplane	10	8
Bus	2	1
Train	1	1
Other	0	0
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	4%
One night	16	13
2 to 3 nights	60	64
4 to 9 nights	21	19
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.6 nights	2.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	48%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	8	9
Other	1	1
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	45%
Other pleasure	35	35
Business/convention	9	7
Other	13	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	72%	72%
Not a vacation trip	28	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	34%	17%
Two	39	38
Three	14	21
Four	7	13
Five or more	6	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	40	42
One adult with children	3	6
Two or more adults with children	21	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	15	13
$20,000-$29,999	25	25
$30,000 or more	42	45
Not reported	13	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	20
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington	9	9
The South	21	22
Great Lakes Country	24	25
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	14	12
Far West	11	10
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	20	18
Great Lakes Country	29	32
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	17	16
Far West	10	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	29%	27%
Small MSA	32	30
Not an MSA	35	39
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	32%	30%
Small MSA	37	36
Not an MSA	31	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.0 million weekend trips,
127.3 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1984

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) First Quarter	Second Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	171.3	171.7	171.5
Took one of more trips	26.5	41.2	33.9
Purpose of Trip			
Visit friends/relatives	9.4	13.6	11.5
Other pleasure	8.2	15.1	11.7
Business/convention	5.3	5.6	5.5
Mode of Transport			
Auto/truck/RV	19.3	31.4	25.4
Air	6.0	6.9	6.5
Vacation trip	14.6	26.1	20.4
Weekend trip	11.5	17.9	14.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Numberof Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1984

	Trips (Millions)			Person-trips (Millions)		
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	85.9	138.1	224.0	152.0	270.6	422.6
Purpose of trip						
Visit friends/ relatives	28.2	45.5	73.7	54.9	96.0	150.9
Other pleasure	26.0	50.6	76.6	49.8	107.4	157.2
Business/convention	21.0	23.0	44.0	25.9	31.5	57.4
Mode of transport						
Auto/truck/rv	58.8	104.8	163.6	112.1	218.0	330.1
Air	23.9	25.9	49.8	35.3	41.7	77.0
Vacation trip	47.6	91.0	138.6	92.9	189.0	281.9
Weekend trip	36.2	61.0	97.2	70.2	127.3	197.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically dreived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,400 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the eight Discover America travel regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The eight MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each travel region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,400 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips.

In addition, all travelers are asked to provided demographic information, and to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of completed interviews up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
SECOND QUARTER, 1984

Number of telephone numbers selected	21,000
Number of adults contacted	4,200
Number of full interviews completed	3,081
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	966
Total number of qualifying trips	1,399

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, SECOND QUARTER, 1984

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	8	±1*
George Washington Country	8	±1*
The South	24	±2
Great Lakes Country	17	±1
Mountain West	4	±1**
Frontier West	14	±2*
Far West	14	±1*
Outside U.S.	7	±1*

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	22%	±2%
300-399 miles	15	±1
400-499 miles	11	±1*
500-599 miles	7	±1*
600-999 miles	14	±1*
1,000-1,999 miles	13	±1*
2,000 miles or more	10	±1*
Outside continental U.S.	6	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	6	±1*
One night	12	±2*
2-3 nights	34	±4
4-9 nights	35	±2
10 nights or more	12	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	16	±1
$10,000-$19,999	20	±1
$20,000-$29,999	18	±1
$30,000 or more	23	±1
Refused	22	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	43	±3
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	±2
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	6	±1*
No nights	5	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4%	±2%**
Eastern Gateway	9	±2*
George Washington Country	11	±3*
The South	20	±1
Great Lakes Country	19	±2
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	17	±2
Far West	13	±2*
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	38	±3
Other pleasure	29	±1
Business/convention	24	±3
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	71	±3
Air	25	±4
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	66	±2
Not a vacation	34	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	44	±1
Not over weekend	55	±1

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1984
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
THIRD QUARTER REPORT

U.S.
Travel
Data
Center®

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Robert E. Gall, Chairman

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The strong U. S. dollar and massive trade deficits inhibited economic growth during the third quarter of 1984.
- Americans took 169 million trips during the third quarter, four percent less than the year before, while person-trips numbered 338 million, down seven percent.
- Travel parties were slightly smaller although trips were longer in both distance and duration.
- Pleasure travel for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives rose seven percent but a large decline in travel for "other pleasure" purposes offset such growth, causing an overall decline of eleven percent in total pleasure travel. Travel for business/convention purposes was the only component reporting growth.
- Vacation travel for the third quarter declined four percent below the level recorded for vacation travel last year, down 10 million trips from the 252 million person trips taken during the third quarter of 1983.
- The most affluent housholds continued to be over-represented as travelers, reporting 41 percent of all person-trips for the third quarter.
- The South was the number one destination region, with a 24 percent share of total person-trips for the quarter. Travel to this region, as well as to the Eastern Gateway and Great Lakes Country regions experienced growth in volume over the third quarter of 1983.
- The Great Lakes Country was the largest producer of travel for the quarter and along with the Eastern Gateway region produced more travel than during the previous year.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the third quarter of 1984.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the third quarter of 1984 compared to the same period of 1983. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the third quarter 1984 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the third quarter of 1984, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the third report is a series of reports based on the 1984 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1983 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING THIRD QUARTER, 1984

Economic Developments

During the third quarter of 1984, growth in the U. S. economy slowed sharply, following the fast pace set during the first half of the year.

Unlike the first and second quarter of 1984 where growth could be attributed to inventory building, investments, and spending, growth for the third quarter was inhibited by the strong dollar and massive trade deficits. The strength of the dollar caused imports to surge in the U. S. and made U. S. goods expensive overseas. Moreover, the rise in imports placed a squeeze on corporate profits.

However, 1984's third quarter was still running in high gear compared to the same time period of 1983. Table A below provides a summary of the major economic developments during the third quarter.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983
(Percent change from previous year)

	1984	1983
Dollar GNP	10.4%	8.7%
Real GNP	6.1	4.9
Personal income	10.3	6.5
Corporate profits after tax	-0.6	33.3
Consumer price index	4.2	2.6
Travel price index	4.1	3.1
Payroll employment	4.6	0.9

Real GNP rose less than two percent annually over the second quarter of 1984, but six percent over third quarter 1983. Dollar GNP grew by an annual rate of 5.2 percent over second quarter and slightly more than ten percent over 1983's third quarter.

Employment continued to experience growth during the third quarter. In August, however, payroll employment rose by the smallest amount recorded in 1984.

Solid growth in income continued to fatten consumers' wallets during the third quarter. Personal income grew substantially, while prices edged up moderately as well.

The Consumer Price Index grew 4.2 percent over the third quarter of 1983, while the cost of travel, as measured by the Travel Price Index, rose by nearly the same rate. Of all the TPI components, gasoline was the only one to show price declines for all three months of the third quarter.

Regardless of the gains made in income and employment, consumer spending faltered during the quarter. In July, retail sales experienced its first decline since March and continued to decline through August. However, there appeared to be a renewed interest in spending as retail sales surged in September.

The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index stabilized during the third quarter, but somewhat below the level of optimism reported during the second quarter of 1984. Even the Buying Plans Index fell below the previous quarter, as plans to purchase automobiles, homes, and major appliances declined.[1]

"The travel business is good, but not as good as it should be in this strong economic recovery." Dr. Frechtling's statement from the 1985 Outlook for Travel and Tourism best describes the domestic travel market for the third quarter of 1984. Discretionary dollars that could have financed travel continued to be directed toward large and expensive consumer durable goods.

Weather Conditions

For July, below normal temperatures prevailed over much of the east and south, while dryness plagued the Hawaiian Islands and the Texas-Oklahoma area. By August, most of the Far West region experienced below normal precipitation, although the southwest was hit with flash floods. September produced normal temperatures over most of the nation and Hurricane Diana brought heavy rains and high winds to North and South Carolina.

Special Events

The 23rd Olympiad began on July 28 in Los Angeles and ended on August 12. Independence Day fell on a Wednesday and the Labor Day weekend was the first of five weekends for the month of September.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, July-September, 1984.

OVERVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER 1984 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 30 percent of all American adults, or 53 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the third quarter. Although this was the same percentage as in the third quarters of 1983 and 1982, the average number of trips per adult and the average travel party size dropped enough to effect a decline in total person-trips (Tables 1A and 1B).

During the quarter, Americans took a total of 169 million trips, a four percent decrease from one year before, and 338 million person-trips, seven percent fewer than in the third quarter of 1983 (Table 1B).

In addition to slightly smaller travel parties, third quarter travel activity was longer in duration than last year and distances traveled increased, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.00	2.05
Miles per trip*	820	770
Nights per trip	5.3	5.2

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Longer distances produced a one percent increase in miles traveled by U. S. residents in this country. The total person-nights away from home, declined five percent, despite a slight increase in the average number of nights per trip (Tables 1C and 1D).

Travel by both personal motor vehicles and airplanes declined for the third quarter. However, the auto/truck/RV sector still maintained more than a three-fourths share of the total, while airlines carried 13 percent of third quarter travelers (Table 1C).

In addition to spending longer durations away from home, third quarter travelers stayed more frequently with friends and relatives, accounting for 44 percent of the total and five percentage points more than last year during this same period of time. Nearly as many travelers, however, stayed in commercial lodgings, which comprised 41 percent of the total (Table 1D).

Despite the decline in overall travel this quarter, the number of person-trips for business/convention purposes and visitation to friends and relatives grew. Visits to friends and relatives rose seven percent, while travel for "other pleasure" purposes, defined in the survey as travel for outdoor recreation, sightseeing or entertainment, fell 22 percent (Table 1E).

Vacation travel increased in share of total travel this quarter. Seventy-one percent of all 1984 third quarter person-trips were reported as vacation travel, as compared to 69 percent one year before. On the other hand, the incidence of weekend travel fell to 40 percent of all person-trips, compared to third quarter 1983's 42 percent (Table 1E).

The more affluent households continued to be over represented in the traveler population, reporting 41 percent of all person-trips for the third quarter of 1984 (Table 1G).

The South continued to be the number one choice as a travel destination and garnered 24 percent of total person-trips during the third quarter. This was only two percentage points more than the year before. The Great Lakes Country, with 20 percent, was the second most popular destination region. The Eastern Gateway, Great Lakes Country, and The South regions, however, were the only regions to increased in volume over 1983 (Table 1H).

The Great Lakes Country (25 percent) and The South (19 percent) regions were the two greatest producers of travelers during the third quarter. The Eastern Gateway and Great Lakes Country regions were the only two regions to produce more travel than during the previous year (Table 1I).

Rural areas were visited most frequently by third quarter travelers. However, more third quarter travelers resided in large cities than in any other type of area (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. The proportion of auto/truck/RV person-trips, 82 percent of all person-trips, was unchanged from the third quarter of 1983. In all, travelers reported 129 million trips by these modes during this period, a decline of six percent from the same quarter of 1983, and 279 million auto/truck/RV person-trips, seven percent less than the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel. Travel by air comprised 13 percent of all third quarter 1984 person-trips compared to 14 percent one year before. Americans took 30 million trips and 42 million person-trips by air during these months (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.17	2.20	1.39	1.59
Miles per trip*	660	630	1,880	1,880
Nights per trip	5.1	4.7	8.2	8.3

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart indicates that the size of parties traveling by both air and auto/truck/RV declined. Air travelers not only spent nearly the same average nights per trip during 1984's third quarter as the year before, but traveled the same average distance. On the other hand, an increase in the average nights per trip by auto/truck/RV travelers caused almost a one percent increase in total person-nights away from home. Even though travelers using personal motor vehicles traveled farther this quarter than last year, the total number of person-miles traveled declined. (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel, taking 31 percent of air person-trips this quarter, than travelers using personal motor vehicles (12 percent). Pleasure travelers comprised 78 percent of the auto and 59 percent of the air travel markets (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (51 percent) than auto/truck/RV travelers (39 percent). Generally, a greater percentage of auto/truck/RV travelers prefer to stay with friends and relatives. This quarter, however, nearly equal numbers of personal motor vehicle travelers stayed with friends and relatives and in commercial lodging (Tables 2B and 3B).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation used. More travelers using personal motor vehicles visited The South than any other single region, while the greatest percentage of air travelers preferred the Far West. By area, large cities were visited by 44 percent of all air travelers, and 15 percent of all air travelers visited destinations outside the U. S. Rural areas were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travlers (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F, and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the patterns were again different for the two modes. Air travelers originated fairly equally from almost all regions, except the New England and Mountain West regions, although The South produced the greatest volume (19 percent). The Great Lakes Country region generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travel (28 percent), followed by The South with 19 percent. By type of residential area, the two modes diverged again. More than half of all air travel originated in large cities, while more auto/truck/RV travel was produced by small cities this quarter (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G, and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Table D below provides a background for this analysis.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.17	2.21	1.44	1.30
Miles per trip*	800	770	940	940
Nights per trip	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.0

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties. It is also evident from the above table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations, but shorter distances than business/convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Seventy-six percent of all third quarter 1984 travel was taken primarily for pleasure purposes. A total of 115 million trips and 251 million person-trips were recorded for pleasure purposes during July, August, and September. Over half the pleasure travel was for such purposes as "outdoor recreation" or "entertainment" while visits to friends and relatives comprised 47 percent. Monthly results indicate that pleasure travel was greatest during August (Tables 1A, 1B, and 1E).

Business/convention travel grew most dramatically, and was the only type of travel to show a substantial increase over last year. A total of 35 million trips and 50 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 9.0 million American adults. This represents 15 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A and 1B).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Forty-seven percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, while children were included in only 13 percent of business/convention person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

As one might suspect, business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. This tendency was apparent during the third quarter. Forty-six percent of all third quarter business travelers were traveling solo, as compared to only 15 percent of pleasure travelers (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined significantly fewer vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1983. Only ten percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to 14 percent the year before. Vacation travel accounted for 86 percent of all third quarter pleasure travel (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel usually involves longer durations than travel for business/convention purposes. Accordingly, the types of lodging used by these travelers also varies. Among business/convention travelers, there was a much greater propensity to stay in commercial lodging facilities (74 percent), than in other types of lodging. On the other hand, 48 percent of the pleasure travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 67 percent and 86 percent, respectively. The proportion of business travel taken by air declined from 35 percent to 28 percent as the improving economy apparently put many business travelers back on the road (4A and 5A).

The South region remained the number one destination choice among both business/convention and pleasure travelers, receiving

24 percent of the total of each group. The Great Lakes Country and Far West regions were also popular as destinations among both types of travelers this quarter (Tables 4F and 5F).

The South region produced the greatest number of business/-convention travelers during the third quarter (24 percent), followed by the Frontier West and the Great Lakes Country regions. Among pleasure travelers, the Great Lakes Country region produced the greatest volume (27 percent), followed by The South which generated 18 percent of all pleasure person-trips (Tables 4G and 5G).

By area, pleasure travelers visited rural areas most frequently (42 percent), while large cities were the major destinations of business/convention travelers. Large and small cities were the residential areas for the majority of both pleasure and business/convention travelers (Tables 4H and 5H).

Vacation Travel

In all, 112 million trips and 241 million person-trips were recorded as vacation travel during July, August, and September, a decline of three percent and four percent, respectively (Tables 1A and 1B).

As indicated in the table below, vacation travel was shorter in both distance and duration than during the same period last year. However, vacation travel is usually longer in both distance and duration than other types of travel.

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.15	2.18
Miles per trip*	830	840
Nights per trip	6.0	6.1

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

One fourth of all vacation person-trips during the quarter involved 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles, and another eight percent traveled to destinations outside the U. S. In addition, 53 percent showed durations of four nights or more (Tables 6A and 6B).

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties. During the third quarter, 31 percent of all vacation person-trips were taken by parties of four or more, compared to 35 percent in 1983 (Table 6D).

Vacationers this quarter were less inclined to travel by air than last year at this time. The percentage of vacation person-trips involving air transportation fell from 14 percent in 1983 to 11 percent in 1984. Personal motor vehicle travel still accounted for the majority of vacation travel with an 85 percent share (Table 6A).

As one might suspect, there is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel. Ninety-one percent of all vacation person-trips were taken for pleasure. During the third quarter, vacation travel for "other pleasure" purposes, such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation or entertainment activities was the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip, while visiting friends and relative comprised 41 percent (Table 6C).

Forty-five percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent with friends or relatives, eight percentage points more than one year ago. Use of commercial facilities was unchanged from 1983, accounting for a 41 percent share (Table 6B).

The South region was the most preferred destination spot for vacation travel, receiving 25 percent of all vacation person-trips. The Great Lakes Country was the only destination reporting growth. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest share of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited the least (Tables 6F and 6H).

The Great Lakes Country region was the largest producer of vacation travel (27 percent). Large cities generated more vacation travel this quarter than other areas, followed closely by small cities (Table 6G).

Weekend Travel

Americans took 62 million trips and 132 million person-trips over weekends during the third quarter of 1984, down six percent and 12 percent, respectively, when compared to 1983's third quarter. On the average, 18 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

Despite the decline in the number of adults traveling over weekends, trip characteristics of weekend travel showed less variation in the yearly comparison than those of other types of travel. Weekend travel parties were slightly larger than the average, and as indicated in the table below, weekend travel parties were smaller than the year before. However, weekenders traveled farther in distance and stayed slightly longer this quarter than during third quarter 1983 (Table 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.13	2.26
Miles per trip*	570	500
Nights per trip	2.5	2.3

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel tends to cover fewer round-trip miles than other types of travel. In the third quarter of 1984, 56 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken within 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home, while nine percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more. In addition, most weekend trips had durations of two to three nights (67 percent), while an additional 17 percent included durations of one night or less (Tables 7A and 7B).

Not surprisingly, the vast majority of weekend travel occurred by personal motor vehicles. Ninety-three percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle, while five percent traveled by air, up from four percent during the previous year (Table 7A).

In addition to taking short trips and traveling mainly by personal motor vehicles, the weekend traveler was most likely to be visiting friends and relatives this quarter. Forty-five percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives, and 41 percent were on "other pleasure" trips. Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for 13 percent of the total, down from 18 percent in 1983 (table 7C).

Fifty-three percent of all weekend travelers reported staying with friends and relatives, up from 46 percent during the previous year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts comprised 36 percent, while other facilities accounted for 13 percent of the total (Table 7B).

The Great Lakes Country received nearly one-fourth of all weekend travelers during the third quarter, about the same percentage as the year before. However, the largest growth in weekend travel was to the Eastern Gateway and the George Washington Country regions which grew 12 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Rural areas were visited by 47 percent of these travelers (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Great Lakes Country and The South were the leading producers of weekend travel during the third quarter. Most of these travelers originated from large cities (39 percent), while the fewest were from rural areas (26 percent)(Tables 7G and 7H).

U. S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of the third quarter of 1984, 59 percent of all U. S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, five percentage points less than last year. A monthly average of 40.4 million adults traveled during each month of the first nine months of 1984. In all, 393 million trips and 760 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U. S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 1984, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the third quarter than the first or second. Thirty percent more adults traveled during each month of the third quarter, than during the second, and trips also rose 22 percent. Person-trips increased more (25 percent) due to an increase in the average travel party size .

Typical of the summer months, the increase in the incidence of vacation travel was most dramatic in the third quarter over the second. The average number of adults traveling per month for vacation increased 25 percent, and the number for pleasure purposes grew 22 percent. In terms of person-trips, business/convention travel grew dramatically, while air person-trips were almost unchanged from the second quarter.

Travel for the year-to-date was depressed below the 1983 level. Total trips declined three percent while person-trips declined six percent. The largest gain in this comparison was in business/convention travel, which grew nine percent. The only other gain was made in vacation which rose five percent.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1984	1983	1984	1983
Total Population	172.5	170.1	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	53.4	51.0	30	30
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	16.4	17.0	10	10
Other pleasure	18.6	24.4	11	14
Business/convention	9.0	6.4	5	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	38.6	43.9	22	25
Air	7.6	8.6	4	5
Vacation trip	32.6	36.5	19	21
Weekend trip	18.0	21.4	10	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: **Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983**

	Trips (millions)		Person-trips (millions)	
Trip Characteristics	1984	1983	1984	1983
All trips	169.0	176.9	337.5	362.5
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	54.0	53.1	119.1	110.8
Other pleasure	61.6	73.9	132.2	170.2
Business/convention	35.0	25.5	50.4	33.2
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	128.5	136.2	278.5	299.7
Air	30.2	31.3	42.0	49.4
Vacation trip	112.2	115.3	241.3	251.6
Weekend trip	62.4	66.5	131.5	150.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1984	1983	1984	1983
200-299 miles	21%	24%	22%	26%
300-399 miles	15	14	16	15
400-599 miles	18	16	19	16
600-999 miles	14	15	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	15	14	14	12
2,000 miles or more	11	9	10	8
Outside Contiguous U.S.	6	9	7	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	900	820	820	770
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	75%	78%	82%	82%
Airplane	19	18	13	14
Bus	3	4	2	2
Train	1	1	1	*
Other	1	1	1	*
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 -169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 -176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1984	1983	1984	1983
No nights	5%	7%	5%	5%
One night	12	12	11	12
2 to 3 nights	38	35	38	35
4 to 9 nights	30	33	32	33
10 nights or more	15	14	14	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	41%	39%	44%	39%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	40	41	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4	5	5
Camper/RV/tent	5	9	7	10
Other	3	3	3	3
No nights	5	7	5	5

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 - 169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1984	1983	1984	1983
Visit friends/relatives	33%	32%	36%	30%
Other pleasure	36	45	40	46
Business/convention	21	15	15	9
Other	10	8	11	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	66%	65%	71%	69%
Not a Vacation trip	34	34	29	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	37%	38%	40%	42%
Not a weekend trip	63	61	60	58
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 - 169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Travel Party Size				
One	40%	40%	20%	20%
Two	37	35	37	35
Three	11	10	17	15
Four	7	10	15	20
Five or more	5	5	11	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	40%	40%	20%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	35	35	38	36
One adult with children	5	6	7	7
Two or more adults with children	19	20	34	36
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Third Quarter, 1984 - 169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Trips 1983	Percent of Person-trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1983
Less than $10,000	6%	9%	5%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	16	19	16	17
$20,000-$29,999	22	19	25	19
$30,000 or more	41	43	41	44
Not reported	15	10	13	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1983
Less than 18 years[2]	21%	21%
18-24 years	10	12
25-34 years	19	18
35-44 years	20	17
45-54 years	13	13
55-64 years	10	10
65 years or older	7	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 -169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 -176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	4%	4%	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	6	7	6
George Washington Country	9	9	9	9
The South	24	22	24	22
Great Lakes Country	18	17	20	18
Mountain West	5	5	5	5
Frontier West	13	14	13	14
Far West	14	15	12	15
Outside U.S.	6	8	6	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 - 169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	3%	5%	4%	5%
Eastern Gateway	10	9	10	9
George Washington Country	10	11	9	11
The South	21	18	19	18
Great Lakes Country	24	23	25	23
Mountain West	4	5	5	5
Frontier West	15	15	15	16
Far West	13	14	12	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 - 169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Destination Area				
Large MSA	27%	24%	26%	22%
Small MSA	32	28	31	27
Not an MSA	35	40	37	43
Outside U.S.	6	8	6	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	39	37	38	35
Small MSA	36	38	35	38
Not an MSA	25	25	27	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1984 - 169.0 million trips,
337.5 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1983 - 176.9 million trips,
362.5 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	0%	0%
300-399 miles	2	3
400-599 miles	9	8
600-999 miles	9	9
1,000-1,999 miles	27	26
2,000 miles or more	32	34
Outside Contiguous U.S.	21	21
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,850 miles	1,880 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	1%
One night	8	5
2 to 3 nights	26	24
4 to 9 nights	38	42
10 nights or more	26	28
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.6 nights	8.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	41%	42%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	54	51
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	1	0
Other	2	2
No nights	2	1

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	27%	31%
Other pleasure	25	28
Business/convention	38	31
Other	10	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	50%	57%
Not a Vacation trip	50	43
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	14%	14%
Not a weekend trip	86	86
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.0 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	68%	48%
Two	26	36
Three	4	8
Four	1	2
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	68%	48%
Two or more adults, without children	21	32
One adult with children	3	5
Two or more adults with children	6	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	12	9
$20,000-$29,999	18	18
$30,000 or more	57	61
Not reported	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	14%
18-24 years	4
25-34 years	13
35-44 years	31
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	14
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	2%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	17	17
Great Lakes Country	8	10
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	13	12
Far West	24	23
Outside U.S.	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	8%
Eastern Gateway	12	11
George Washington Country	16	14
The South	21	19
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	2	2
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	45%	44%
Small MSA	25	25
Not an MSA	15	15
Outside U.S.	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	51%	54%
Small MSA	31	29
Not an MSA	18	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 30.2 million air trips,
42.0 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	26%
300-399 miles	19	19
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	14	15
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	650 miles	660 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 33: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	5%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	42	41
4 to 9 nights	28	29
10 nights or more	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.0 nights	5.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	41%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	39
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Camper/RV/tent	7	8
Other	4	3
No nights	5	5

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	34%	37%
Other pleasure	40	41
Business/convention	16	12
Other	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	70%	73%
Not a Vacation trip	30	27
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	42%	43%
Not a weekend trip	58	57
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	31%	14%
Two	40	37
Three	14	19
Four	9	17
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	31%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	41	40
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	21	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	25	27
$30,000 or more	37	38
Not reported	16	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	21
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	12	12
Far West	13	11
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	26	28
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	22%	22%
Small MSA	33	32
Not an MSA	40	42
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	35%	34%
Small MSA	37	37
Not an MSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 128.5 million auto/truck/RV trips,
278.5 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	19%
300-399 miles	11	11
400-599 miles	18	18
600-999 miles	16	17
1,000-1,999 miles	20	19
2,000 miles or more	11	12
Outside Contiguous U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	970 miles	950 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	59%	67%
Airplane	34	28
Bus	2	2
Train	3	2
Other	3	2
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	6%	6%
One night	16	16
2 to 3 nights	43	43
4 to 9 nights	27	27
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.8 nights	4.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	17%	17%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	74	74
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	*
Camper/RV/tent	2	2
Other	2	2
No nights	6	6

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	8%	10%
Not a vacation trip	92	90
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	7%	7%
Not a weekend trip	93	93
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: **Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENITON Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984**

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	66%	46%
Two	28	40
Three	4	8
Four	2	5
Five or more	*	1
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	66%	46%
Two or more adults, without children	28	40
One adult with children	1	4
Two or more adults with children	4	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000-$19,999	10	12
$20,000-$29,999	21	20
$30,000 or more	58	56
Not reported	8	9
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	9%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	17
35-44 years	23
45-54 years	19
55-64 years	19
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips.
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	11	12
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	15	16
Mountain West	7	8
Frontier West	16	15
Far West	15	14
Outside U.S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Third Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	1%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	13	14
The South	25	24
Great Lakes Country	17	17
Mountain West	6	8
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	44%	44%
Small MSA	28	27
Not an MSA	23	26
Outside U.S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	41%	40%
Small MSA	37	35
Not an MSA	22	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.0 million business/convention trips,
50.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	23%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	10	8
Outside Contiguous U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	860 miles	800 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	82%	86%
Airplane	14	10
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	4%
One night	11	10
2 to 3 nights	36	37
4 to 9 nights	33	34
10 nights or more	17	16
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.8 nights	5.7 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	47%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	35
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Camper/RV/tent	7	8
Other	3	1
No nights	3	4

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	85%	86%
Not a Vacation trip	15	14
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	43%	43%
Not a weekend trip	57	57
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	32%	15%
Two	41	37
Three	13	18
Four	9	17
Five or more	6	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	37
One adult with children	6	9
Two or more adults with children	22	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	24	26
$30,000 or more	37	38
Not reported	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	22%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington	8	8
The South	24	24
Great Lakes Country	18	20
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	15	14
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	11	10
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	26	27
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	22%	21%
Small MSA	31	31
Not an MSA	40	42
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	38%	37%
Small MSA	37	37
Not an MSA	25	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 115.6 million pleasure trips,
251.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	20%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	19	20
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	10	9
Outside Contiguous U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance	880 miles	830 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	81%	85%
Airplane	14	11
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Round trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	9	8
2 to 3 nights	36	36
4 to 9 nights	34	36
10 nights or more	18	17
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.2 nights	6.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	41
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Camper/RV/tent	7	7
Other	4	4
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	40%	41%
Other pleasure	50	50
Business/convention	3	2
Other	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	42%	42%
Not a weekend trip	58	58
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	33%	15%
Two	40	37
Three	12	17
Four	10	18
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	38
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	21	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	23	24
$30,000 or more	38	40
Not reported	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	22%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	10	11
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	11	11
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	20	18
Great Lakes Country	26	27
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	23%	22%
Small MSA	30	29
Not an MSA	38	42
Outside U.S.	9	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	39%	38%
Small MSA	37	36
Not an MSA	24	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 112.2 million vacation trips,
241.3 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	27%	31%
300-399 miles	25	25
400-599 miles	21	19
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	6	5
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	570 miles	570 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	89%	93%
Airplane	7	5
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	*	0
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	0%	0%
One night	16	17
2 to 3 nights	67	67
4 to 9 nights	17	16
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.5 nights	2.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	49%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	40	36
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	4	3
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	42%	45%
Other pleasure	41	41
Business/convention	4	3
Other	14	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	77%	78%
Not a vacation trip	23	22
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	32%	15%
Two	42	40
Three	13	19
Four	8	16
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	32%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	41	43
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	20	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	15	16
$20,000-$29,999	25	25
$30,000 or more	39	37
Not reported	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	20
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington	9	9
The South	22	21
Great Lakes Country	22	23
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	15	16
Far West	12	12
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	11
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	19	16
Great Lakes Country	27	28
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	26%	23%
Small MSA	33	32
Not an MSA	39	44
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	39%	39%
Small MSA	36	35
Not an MSA	25	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 62.4 million weekend trips,
131.5 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Third Quarters, 1984

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions) First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	171.3	171.7	172.5	171.8
Took one of more trips	26.5	41.2	53.4	40.4
Purpose of Trip				
Visit friends/relatives	9.4	13.6	16.4	13.1
Other pleasure	8.2	15.1	18.6	14.0
Business/convention	5.3	5.6	9.0	6.6
Mode of Transport				
Auto/truck/RV	19.3	31.4	38.6	29.8
Air	6.0	6.9	7.6	6.8
Vacation trip	14.6	26.1	32.6	24.4
Weekend trip	11.5	17.9	18.0	15.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Third Quarters, 1984

	Trips (Millions)				Person-trips (Millions)			
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	85.9	138.1	169.0	393.0	152.0	270.6	337.5	760.1
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends/ relatives	28.2	45.5	54.0	127.7	54.9	96.0	119.1	270.0
Other pleasure	26.0	50.6	61.6	138.2	49.8	107.4	132.2	289.4
Business/convention	21.0	23.0	35.0	79.0	25.9	31.5	50.4	107.8
Mode of transport								
Auto/truck/rv	58.8	104.6	128.5	292.1	112.1	218.0	278.5	608.6
Air	23.9	25.9	30.2	80.0	35.3	41.7	42.0	119.0
Vacation trip	47.6	91.0	112.2	250.8	92.9	189.0	241.3	523.2
Weekend trip	36.2	61.0	62.4	159.6	70.2	127.3	131.5	329.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically dreived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U. S. Bureau of Census regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a census region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering the questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
THIRD QUARTER, 1984

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of full interviews completed	4,475
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,386
Total number of qualifying trips	1,836

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, THIRD QUARTER, 1984

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	7	±1*
George Washington Country	9	±1*
The South	24	±1
Great Lakes Country	18	±2
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	13	±1*
Far West	14	±1*
Outside U.S.	6	±1*

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	21%	±2%
300-399 miles	15	±1
400-499 miles	11	±1*
500-599 miles	7	±1*
600-999 miles	14	±2*
1,000-1,999 miles	15	±1
2,000 miles or more	11	±1*
Outside continental U.S.	6	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	5	±1*
One night	12	±2*
2-3 nights	38	±1
4-9 nights	30	±1
10 nights or more	15	±1
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	6	±1*
$10,000-$19,999	16	±2
$20,000-$29,999	22	±1
$30,000 or more	41	±1
Refused	15	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	41	±1
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	±2
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	4	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	5	±1*
No nights	5	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	3%	±1%**
Eastern Gateway	10	±1*
George Washington Country	10	±2*
The South	21	±1
Great Lakes Country	24	±2
Mountain West	4	±1**
Frontier West	15	±2
Far West	13	±2*
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	33	±1
Other pleasure	36	±1
Business/convention	21	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	75	±2
Air	19	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	66	±2
Not a vacation	34	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	37	±2
Not over weekend	63	±2

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1984
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FOURTH QUARTER REPORT

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Robert E. Gall, Chairman

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during the fourth quarter 1984 was almost unchanged from the volume of travel recorded during the previous year.

- Americans took 135 million trips during the months of October, November, and December, a decline of one percent from the same period of 1983. A slight increase in the size of the travel parties resulted in a less than one percent decline in the total number of person-trips to 252 million.

- Travelers spent five percent more nights away from home as the average trip duration grew to 5.4 nights from 5.2 nights reported in 1983. Round-trip distances rose from the previous year, averaging 820 miles, causing the total number of person-miles covered this quarter to rise two percent.

- Vacation travel posted strong growth during the fourth quarter as the number of person-trips rose almost 16 percent.

- Travel to visit friends and relatives increased during the family-oriented holidays in November and December 1984, rising nearly six percent over fourth quarter 1983. However, a 20 percent decrease in travel for "other pleasure" purposes resulted in a five percent decline in overall travel for pleasure purposes.

- Business/convention travel, the only other type of travel to post an increase during the quarter, rose two percent over the level reported for fourth quarter 1983.

- The number of air person-trips rose substantially from the previous year, while travel using personal motor vehicles fell four percent below fourth quarter 1983 levels.

- Travel to The South region declined by less than one percent during the fourth quarter of 1984, but continued to attract the largest number of travelers. The Great Lakes Country, Mountain West, Frontier West regions, and destinations outside the U. S. experienced increases in share of the total travel over 1983.

- The Great Lakes Country and The South regions were the two greatest producers of travelers during the fourth quarter. Moreover, these two regions along with the Frontier West regions were the only regions to experience growth this quarter over the previous year.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel's growth in recent years has been beset with a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, super-inflation, restrictive government policies, and a discouraging economy have dampened the growth in travel that we once took for granted. In such an environment, it is more important than ever to maintain and continue to improve data series such as that provided through the National Travel Survey if we are to understand and appropriately respond to changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the fourth quarter of 1984.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the fourth quarter of 1984 compared to the same period of 1983. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the fourth quarter 1984 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the fourth quarter of 1984, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the fourth report is a series of reports based on the 1984 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1983 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FOURTH QUARTER, 1984

Economic Developments

In the final months of 1984, nearly all indicators showed that the economy emerged from the lag in growth prominent in the third quarter.

The trade deficit that stunned third quarter growth improved in the fourth quarter, easing the pinch on corporate profits felt during the previous quarter. The table below summarizes major economic developments during the fourth quarter of 1984.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983
(Percent change from previous year)

	1984	1983
Dollar GNP	9.5%	10.4%
Real GNP	5.7	6.3
Personal income	9.2	8.0
Personal comsumption expenditure	4.2	5.7
Corporate profits after tax	-0.1	40.0
Consumer price index	4.1	3.3
Travel price index	3.9	3.5
Payroll employment	4.1	3.2

Dollar GNP grew almost 10 percent this quarter over the same period in 1983 and at an annual rate of seven percent from 1984's third quarter due to an increase in inventory investments. Real GNP rose by six percent over fourth quarter 1983.

Payroll employment increased four percent over the fourth quarter of 1983, despite the fact that payroll employment posted its second lowest growth rate for the entire year.

Consumer prices maintained moderate rates of increases and were up only four percent from fourth quarter 1983. Travel prices grew at about the same rate as consumer prices. The rate of growth in personal income remained strong and well above the rate of inflation in consumer and travel prices, providing real gains in consumer purchasing power.

Personal consumption expenditures increased four percent over fourth quarter 1983.

The increase in consumption appeared to be evenly distributed between purchases of durable goods and services. Part of the increase in services may be attributable to the strong growth in vacation travel during the holiday season.

Consumers continued to be somewhat apprehensive about current business conditions as indicated by the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index which was almost unchanged from the previous quarter. The Buying Plans Index rose slightly indicating an increase in plans to purchase automobiles and major appliances.[1]

What appears to be competition for discretionary income between consumer goods and travel may have reached a tie as vacation travel increased during the fourth quarter over last year.

Weather Conditions

Most of the Eastern Gateway, George Washington Country, and The South regions experienced temperatures warmer than normal during the month of October. A Thanksgiving Day storm caused extensive damages in Alaska, while rain drenched states in The South region. Stormy weather dropped heavy rain and wind over some states in the Far West region. December was much milder than its 1983 counterpart. Business at winter resorts was threatened as extremely warm temperatures caused snow to melt.

Special Events

Columbus Day (observed) fell on the third Monday in October. During November, Election day was on the sixth, Veterans Day was observed on the 12th, Thanksgiving Day fell on the 22nd, and the Louisiana World Exposition closed on the 11th. Christmas Day was on a Tuesday this year. October 1984 had four full weekends compared to five full weekends in 1983. November 1983 and 1984 had four full weekends. December 1984 carried five full weekends, while in 1983, the 31st fell on a Saturday.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, October- December, 1984.

OVERVIEW OF FOURTH QUARTER 1984 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 24 percent of all American adults, or 42 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the fourth quarter, two percentage points more than one year ago. This greater number of travelers, however, took slightly fewer trips each, narrowing the gap between overall travel this quarter and travel during the same period of time last year (Tables 1A and 1B).

During the quarter, Americans took a total of 135 million trips, one percent fewer than the year before, and 252 million person-trips, less than one percent below the level recorded last year at this time (Table 1B).

Fourth quarter travel activity was longer in both duration and distances than last year, as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Trip,
Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	1.86	1.85
Miles per trip*	820	790
Nights per trip	5.4	5.2

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Total miles travel by U. S. residents in this country grew two percent and Americans spend five percent more nights away from home (Tables 1C and 1D).

Despite the decline in overall travel this quarter, the number of air person-trips grew sharply when compared to the level recorded during fourth quarter 1983. Travel by personal motor vehicles was weak and declined four percent. However, the auto/truck/RV sector still maintained nearly a three-fourths share of the total, while airlines carried 22 percent of all fourth quarter travelers (Table 1C).

Typical of family travel during the holiday season, nearly half of all travelers stayed with their friends and relatives, representing an increase of two percentage points over fourth quarter 1983. On the other hand, the number of travelers patronizing commercial lodging establishments accounted for 37 percent of the total, one percentage point less than last year (Table 1D).

Growth in vacation travel was exceptional this quarter. Sixty-six percent of all 1984 fourth quarter person-trips were reported as vacation travel, as compared to 57 percent the year before. The incidence of weekend travel was unchanged, accounting for 42 percent of all person-trips for 1984 and 1983. (Table 1E).

Travel to visit friends and relatives rose seven percent, comprising the largest share (45 percent) of the total. However, the gain in this segment of pleasure travel was offset by a considerable decline in travel for "other pleasure" purposes, resulting in a five percent decline in overall travel for pleasure purposes (Tables 1B and 1E).

Business/convention travel, the only other purpose of travel to record growth over last year, rose a modest two percent (Table 1B).

Travel by persons with family incomes greater than $30,000 per annum and those earning less than $30,000 maintained about the same level of travel as during the fourth quarter of 1983, comprising 42 percent and 43 percent of the totals, respectively (Table 1G).

The South continued to be the number one choice as a travel destination and garnered 22 percent of total person-trips during the fourth quarter, unchanged from the year before. The Great Lakes Country region, with 19 percent, was the second most popular destination region. This region, the Frontier West, and destinations outside the U. S. were the only areas to increase their shares of the total travel market this quarter over 1983 (Table 1H).

The Great Lakes Country (26 percent), The South (20 percent) and the Frontier West (17 percent) regions not only were the three greatest producers of travelers during the fourth quarter, but the only regions to produce more travelers this quarter than during the previous year (Table 1I).

Rural areas were visited most frequently by fourth quarter travelers, followed by large cities. By area of residence, travelers were almost equally distributed among all three areas (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. The proportion of auto/truck/RV person-trips, 73 percent of all person-trips, fell from 76 percent recorded during the fourth quarter of 1983. In all, travelers reported 89 million trips by these modes during this period, a decline of seven percent from the same quarter of 1983, and 185 million auto/truck/RV person-trips, four percent less than the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel and during the fourth quarter there was an increase in the number of Americans using this mode. Travel by air comprised 22 percent of all fourth quarter 1984 person-trips, compared to 20 percent one year before. Americans took 39 million trips and 56 million person-trips by air during these months (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.09	2.02	1.43	1.46
Miles per trip*	580	600	1,700	1,580
Nights per trip	4.7	4.5	7.8	7.4

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart indicates that the nights spent away from home per trip by both air and auto/truck/RV increased, as with overall travel. But, the trend towards longer distance did not continue with auto/truck/RV travelers. In fact, the average distance of those traveling by this mode fell three percent (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel, taking 39 percent of air person-trips this quarter, than travelers using personal motor vehicles (13 percent). Pleasure travelers comprised 75 percent of the auto and 54 percent of the air travel markets (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (57 percent) than auto/truck/RV travelers (32 percent), who generally preferred to stay with friends and relatives (53 percent)(Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During the fourth quarter, 37 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, the same percentage as in 1983 (Table 3D).

The composition of air travel parties consisted primarily of parties of adults. The percent of trips including children dropped to 19 percent this quarter from 25 percent last fourth quarter (Table 2D).

Upper income adults dominated air travel activity, with those in the $30,000+ annual income group reporting 58 percent of all air travel. The less than $30,000 annual income group preferred to travel mostly by personal motor vehicles.

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation used. More travelers using personal motor vehicles visited the Great Lakes Country and The South regions than any other region. Air travelers were almost equally distributed among The South, Great Lakes Country, Frontier West, Far West regions and destinations outside the U. S. By area, large cities were visited by 53 percent of all air travelers and 16 percent of all air travelers visited destinations outside the U.S. Rural areas and small cities were predominately visited by personal motor vehicle travelers (Tables 2F, 3H, 3F and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the patterns were consistent for the two modes. The Great Lakes Country region generated the greatest volume of both air and auto/truck/RV travelers, accounting for 26 percent of the total number of person-trips by both modes of travel. By type of area, the two modes diverged. More than half of all air travel originated in large cities, while more auto/truck/RV travel was produced by rural areas and small cities this quarter (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Table D below provides a background for this analysis.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.05	2.02	1.36	1.44
Miles per trip*	820	760	930	1,020
Nights per trip	5.6	5.6	4.6	4.0

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table D above shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties. It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations, but shorter distances than business/ convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Sixty-eight percent of all fourth quarter 1984 travel was taken primarily for pleasure purposes, four percentage points less than the previous year. A total of 85 million trips and 175 million person-trips were recorded for pleasure purposes during October, November, and December (Tables 1B and 1E).

The volume of business/convention travel grew nominally, and was the only other purpose of travel component to show an increase over last year. A total of 36 million trips and 48 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes, generated by a monthly average of 9.3 million American adults. This represents 20 percent of all resident travel (Tables 1A, 1B and 1E).

Business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. This tendency was apparent during the fourth quarter. Fifty-two percent of all fourth quarter business/convention travelers were traveling solo, as compared to only 18 percent of pleasure travelers (Tables 4D and 5D).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Thirty-five percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, while children were included in only 10 percent of business/convention person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined significantly more vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1983. Thirteen percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to five percent the year before. The percentage of pleasure travelers classifiying their trip as a vacation changed significantly from the previous year. Vacation travel accounted for 84 percent of all fourth quarter pleasure travel compared to 74 percent in 1983 (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel usually involves longer durations than travel for business/convention purposes. Accordingly, the types of lodging used by these travelers also varies. Among business/convention travelers, there was a much greater propensity to stay in commercial lodging facilities (65 percent), than in other types of lodging. On the other hand, 57 percent of the pleasure travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 50 percent and 80 percent, respectively. However, the proportion of business travel taken by air increased from 42 percent to 44 percent (4A and 5A).

The South region remained the number one destination choice among pleasure travelers, receiving 23 percent of the total. The Great Lakes Country and The South regions hosted the majority of business/convention travelers. Pleasure travelers preferred rural areas, while a greater percentage of business/convention travelers visited large cities (Tables 4F, 5F, 4H and 5H).

The Great Lakes Country region produced the greatest number of business/convention travelers during the fourth quarter, (28 percent), followed by The South region (24 percent). Among pleasure travelers, the Great Lakes Country region produced the greatest volume, 25 percent of the total, followed by The South which generated 21 percent of all pleasure person-trips. The majority of business/convention travelers resided in large or small cities, while the residences of pleasure travelers were nearly evenly distributed among all areas (Tables 4G, 5G, 4H and 5H).

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel in the fourth quarter of 1984 showed a strong gain over the fourth quarter of last year. The number of vacation trips and person-trips both increased 16 percent (Tables 1A and 1B).

Compared to other types of travel, vacation travel is usually longer in both duration and distance. Over 50 percent of vacation person-trips involved durations of four nights or more. Twenty-three percent traveled more than 1000 miles round-trip and another eight percent traveled to destinations outside the U.S. (Tables 6A and 6B).

Part of the gain that might have been expected in person-nights from the increase in vacation travelers was offset by a decline in trip duration. The average duration of the vacation person-trip fell from 6.5 nights in 1983 to 5.9 nights in the fourth quarter of 1984. The shorter durations resulted in vacation person-nights rising a disproportionate five percent over last years level (Tables 6A and 6B).

As shown in Table E below, the average distance for vacation person-trips increased only slightly from 820 miles to 840 miles (Table 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Trip. Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Persons per trip	2.02	2.02
Miles per trip*	840	820
Nights per trip	5.9	6.5

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties than other types of travel. The number of persons per vacation trip was unchanged from fourth quarter 1983, averaging just over two persons per trip. More people traveled with a companion than last year but fewer traveled in groups of more than two. Also, a significant decline in the percent of trips including children occurred. Seventy percent of the vacation person-trips did not include children, compared to 59 percent of vacation person-trips last year (Table 6D).

The type of transportation used by vacationers changed little from last year. While more vacationers were traveling by air in the fourth quarter of 1984 than last year, the increase was minor. The majority of vacation travelers (78 percent) traveled by personal motor vehicle (Table 6A).

Considerable overlap occurs between vacation and pleasure travel. Eighty-nine percent of all vacation trips were taken for pleasure purposes. Visiting friends and relatives remained the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip accounting for 57 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation or entertainment activities comprised 32 percent (Table 6C).

Consistent with visiting friends and relatives as a reason for taking a vacation trip, 57 percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent at the home of friends or relatives. The percentage using commercial lodging remained unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1983, accounting for 32 percent (Table 6B).

The South maintained its dominance as a region of destination for vacation travelers, garnering 23 percent of the person-trips. The Frontier West enjoyed growth as a region of destination, increasing its share of travelers by four percentage points, while all other regions as destinations remained essentially unchanged from a year ago. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest portion of vacation travelers, while large cities were visited least (Tables 6F and 6H).

The Frontier West showed the largest increase as a producer of vacation travelers. With the exception of the Eastern Gateway dropping 3 points, other regions showed little change as points of origin from fourth quarter 1983. Overall, The Great Lakes Country was the largest producer of vacation travelers (24 percent) leading the South by four percentage points. Large and small cities generated almost equal shares of travelers and rural areas produced 30 percent (Table 6G).

Weekend Travel

Americans took 52 million trips and 106 million person-trips over weekends during the fourth quarter of 1984, almost no change from last year. On the average, about 15 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

Variation in weekend trip characteristics was also slight in the comparison with fourth quarter 1983 data. Changes in weekend travel party size and trip nights were insignificant, however, round-trip distance declined seven percent from 1983 levels (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	1984	1983
Person per trip	2.04	2.05
Miles per trip*	550	590
Nights per trip	2.6	2.5

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel generally involves trips of shorter distances than other types of travel. In the fourth quarter of 1984, 55 percent of all weekend person-trips involved distances of less than 400 round-trip miles, while only nine percent were over 1000 round-trip miles. Durations of weekend trips also tend to be shorter. Sixty percent of weekend person-trips were for durations of two to three nights, with an additional 18 percent being for one night only (Table 7A and 7B).

The percentage of weekend person-trips including children decreased noteably from 41 percent last year to 35 percent for 1984. And, travel parties with four or more persons dropped from 31 percent to 28 percent (Table 7E).

The major bulk of travelers on weekend trips continued to travel by personal motor vehicle. Eighty-seven percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, down slightly from 1983. Air transportation was used by ten percent of weekend travelers, the same proportion as last year (Table 7A).

In addition to traveling mainly by personal motor vehicle and taking shorter trips, the weekend traveler was most likely to be visiting friends or relatives. Fifty-seven percent of travelers reported this activity, while 25 percent traveled for "other pleasure". Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for ten percent of the total, declining four percentage points from the fourth quarter 1983 (Table 7C).

Sixty-two percent of weekend person-trips involved staying with friends or relatives, up slightly in share over last year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts accounted for 32 percent, while other facilities comprised only seven percent of the total (Table 7B).

The Great Lakes region, the most visited region this quarter among weekend travelers, received 22 percent of these travelers, growing from 14 percent last year. Weekend destinations outside the U.S. also gained over last year, increasing from one percent to four percent of the total. Rural areas hosted the greatest share of these travelers--45 percent (Tables 7F and 7H).

The Great Lakes Country and The South were the largest producers of weekend travel, combining to yield almost half. Among areas, weekend travelers were more equally generated in the fourth quarter of 1984 than last year. Large cities jumped from originating 22 percent last year to 35 percent in the fourth quarter of 1984.

U. S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of 1984, 69 percent of all U. S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, four percentage points more than last year. A monthly average of 40.7 million adults traveled during each month of the year. In all, 528 million trips were recorded, two percent below 1983's level. Smaller travel parties resulted in a four percent decline in person-trips, which total 1.01 billion for 1984.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U. S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of trip, transportation mode, vacation and weekend travel during each quarter of the year, and for the year-to-date. These tables are located in Appendix A.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the third quarter than at any other time during the year. Table B shows the number of trips taken during the fourth quarter fell 20 percent from the level recorded during the third quarter. This compares to a 23 percent decline the year before. The number of person-trips declined at a faster rate because of the drop in the average travel party size from 2.00 persons during the third quarter to 1.86 during the fourth.

Travel to visit friends and relatives declined only four percent from the third quarter as the winter holidays encouraged Americans to take family-related trips. This is the third year out of the six years during which the survey has been conducted in which more travel to visit friends and relatives has occurred during the third quarter than fourth quarter.

As in past years, auto/truck/RV travel occurred less often during the fourth quarter than during either the second or third quarters of 1984. Air travel, however, was stronger than at any other time during the year.

Fourth quarter vacation and business/convention travel surpassed only the unusually low first quarter level. Both vacation and business/convention person-trips in 1984 increased seven percent over 1983 levels.

Details on travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 1984 are published in individual reports, available form the U. S. Travel Data Center for $65.00 each. A report on the full-year results of the 1984 National Travel Survey will be available for $100.00 prepaid.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1984	1983	1984	1983
Total Population	173.1	170.7	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	41.5	37.6	24	22
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	17.6	16.1	10	9
Other pleasure	10.7	11.4	6	7
Business/convention	9.3	5.9	5	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	29.2	28.5	17	17
Air	9.8	6.9	6	4
Vacation trip	24.6	21.2	14	12
Weekend trip	14.7	16.0	8	9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1984	Trips (millions) 1983	Person-trips (millions) 1984	Person-trips (millions) 1983
All trips	135.2	137.0	251.9	253.3
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	52.6	52.0	114.5	108.5
Other pleasure	32.5	39.0	60.3	75.1
Business/convention	35.5	32.8	48.3	47.2
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	88.8	95.5	185.4	192.9
Air	38.8	34.5	55.5	50.2
Vacation trip	82.5	71.2	166.4	143.8
Weekend trip	51.8	52.2	105.9	106.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1984	1983	1984	1983
200-299 miles	20%	18%	21%	17%
300-399 miles	16	18	17	18
400-599 miles	17	20	18	21
600-999 miles	13	13	12	14
1,000-1,999 miles	15	16	14	17
2,000 miles or more	11	7	10	6
Outside Contiguous U.S.	8	8	8	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	880	830	820	790
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	65%	71%	73%	76%
Airplane	29	25	22	20
Bus	3	4	2	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	2	*	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 -135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 -137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1984	1983	1984	1983
No nights	7%	7%	7%	7%
One night	14	12	12	13
2 to 3 nights	36	39	35	39
4 to 9 nights	31	30	34	30
10 nights or more	13	12	11	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	46%	44%	49%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	43	37	38
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	2	4	3	5
Other	2	4	1	4
No nights	7	7	7	7

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1984	1983	1984	1983
Visit friends/relatives	39%	38%	45%	42%
Other pleasure	26	29	23	30
Business/convention	23	24	20	18
Other	11	11	11	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	61%	52%	66%	57%
Not a Vacation trip	38	47	33	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	38%	38%	42%	42%
Not a weekend trip	61	61	57	57
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Travel Party Size				
One	47%	47%	25%	26%
Two	35	34	37	37
Three	9	8	14	13
Four	7	6	15	14
Five or more	3	4	9	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	46%	47%	25%	26%
Two or more adults, without children	39	35	46	39
One adult with children	2	4	3	6
Two or more adults with children	13	14	26	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Family Income	1984	1983	1984	1983
Less than $10,000	6%	9%	5%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	18	15	17	16
$20,000-$29,999	19	18	21	20
$30,000 or more	42	43	42	42
Not reported	15	15	15	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Percent of Person-trips	
Age[1]	1984	1983
Less than 18 years[2]	22%	17%
18-24 years	11	12
25-34 years	18	22
35-44 years	18	17
45-54 years	15	11
55-64 years	9	11
65 years or older	7	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 -135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 -137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	3%	4%	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	7	6	7
George Washington Country	8	10	8	11
The South	21	22	22	22
Great Lakes Country	20	15	19	15
Mountain West	6	5	8	6
Frontier West	17	16	17	16
Far West	12	14	11	14
Outside U.S.	7	7	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1984	1983	1984	1983
New England	3%	5%	3%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	9	7	8
George Washington Country	6	11	7	11
The South	20	20	20	19
Great Lakes Country	26	19	26	20
Mountain West	6	5	6	7
Frontier West	18	17	17	16
Far West	13	13	13	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984 and 1983

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Destination Area				
Large MSA	34%	27%	31%	26%
Small MSA	29	28	28	29
Not an MSA	30	38	34	42
Outside U.S.	7	7	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	37	30	35	28
Small MSA	35	40	34	41
Not an MSA	28	30	31	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1983 - 137.0 million trips,
253.3 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	1%
300-399 miles	5	5
400-599 miles	7	7
600-999 miles	15	12
1,000-1,999 miles	26	26
2,000 miles or more	28	30
Outside Contiguous U.S.	17	19
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,720 miles	1,700 miles

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	4%
One night	7	6
2 to 3 nights	29	24
4 to 9 nights	39	44
10 nights or more	20	22
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.3 nights	7.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	34%	36%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	59	57
Rented cabin/condo./vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	0	0
Other	2	2
No nights	5	4

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	27%	30%
Other pleasure	20	24
Business/convention	46	39
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	46%	53%
Not a Vacation trip	53	46
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	18%	19%
Not a weekend trip	82	81
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	67%	47%
Two	25	36
Three	5	9
Four	2	7
Five or more	*	1
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	67%	47%
Two or more adults, without children	25	34
One adult with children	3	6
Two or more adults with children	5	13
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	3%
$10,000-$19,999	12	11
$20,000-$29,999	12	13
$30,000 or more	57	58
Not reported	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	10%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	17
35-44 years	26
45-54 years	19
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
George Washington Country	5	5
The South	15	15
Great Lakes Country	19	16
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	16	15
Far West	14	14
Outside U.S.	14	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
George Washington Country	5	4
The South	14	14
Great Lakes Country	25	26
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	22	20
Far West	14	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips

Table 2H: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	54%	53%
Small MSA	19	18
Not an MSA	13	13
Outside U.S.	14	16
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	57%	56%
Small MSA	33	33
Not an MSA	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.8 million air trips,
55.5 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	29%	27%
300-399 miles	22	21
400-599 miles	21	23
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	9	9
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	580 miles	580 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	7%
One night	17	14
2 to 3 nights	40	39
4 to 9 nights	27	31
10 nights or more	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.6 nights	4.7 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	51%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	3	3
Other	1	1
No nights	7	7

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	45%	51%
Other pleasure	26	24
Business/convention	18	13
Other	12	12
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	67%	70%
Not a Vacation trip	32	29
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	49%
Not a weekend trip	52	50
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	36%	17%
Two	40	38
Three	11	16
Four	9	17
Five or more	4	12
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	45	46
One adult with children	2	5
Two or more adults with children	17	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	20	19
$20,000-$29,999	22	24
$30,000 or more	37	38
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	26%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	10	9
The South	21	22
Great Lakes Country	20	20
Mountain West	8	9
Frontier West	18	18
Far West	11	11
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	7
George Washington Country	7	8
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	27	26
Mountain West	7	7
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	25%	24%
Small MSA	33	31
Not an MSA	38	41
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	28%	28%
Small MSA	36	34
Not an MSA	36	38
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 88.8 million auto/truck/RV trips,
185.4 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	19%
300-399 miles	13	13
400-599 miles	14	15
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	18	17
2,000 miles or more	12	12
Outside Contiguous U.S.	9	11
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	960 miles	930 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	43%	50%
Airplane	50	44
Bus	1	1
Train	1	1
Other	4	4
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips,
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	11%	11%
One night	18	17
2 to 3 nights	39	39
4 to 9 nights	21	24
10 nights or more	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.7 nights	4.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	17%	18%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	67	65
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	*
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	1	2
Other	2	1
No nights	11	11

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips,
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	11%	13%
Not a vacation trip	88	86
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	15%	19%
Not a weekend trip	84	80
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips,
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENITON Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	71%	52%
Two	23	34
Three	4	10
Four	0	0
Five or more	1	4
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	71%	52%
Two or more adults, without children	24	38
One adult with children	1	1
Two or more adults with children	4	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips.
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000-$19,999	8	8
$20,000-$29,999	14	16
$30,000 or more	61	59
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	8%
18-24 years	7
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	30
45-54 years	21
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips.
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	7	6
The South	19	22
Great Lakes Country	25	24
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	14	14
Far West	11	10
Outside U.S.	7	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips,
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trips Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	28	28
Mountain West	3	2
Frontier West	18	17
Far West	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips,
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	49%	47%
Small MSA	28	27
Not an MSA	16	17
Outside U.S.	7	9
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	42%	39%
Small MSA	37	37
Not an MSA	22	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million business/convention trips.
48.3 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	22%
300-399 miles	17	17
400-599 miles	17	20
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	880 miles	820 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	75%	80%
Airplane	22	17
Bus	2	2
Train	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	5%
One night	12	11
2 to 3 nights	35	34
4 to 9 nights	35	38
10 nights or more	14	13
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.8 nights	5.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	57%	57%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	3	3
Other	2	1
No nights	5	5

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	85%	84%
Not a Vacation trip	14	15
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	48%	50%
Not a weekend trip	52	50
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	38%	18%
Two	38	37
Three	10	14
Four	10	19
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	38%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	43	47
One adult with children	2	4
Two or more adults with children	17	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips.
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	21	19
$20,000-$29,999	21	23
$30,000 or more	36	38
Not reported	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	26%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	8
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington	9	9
The South	21	23
Great Lakes Country	18	17
Mountain West	8	9
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	12	12
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
George Washington Country	6	7
The South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	25	25
Mountain West	8	8
Frontier West	17	16
Far West	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	27%	27%
Small MSA	28	27
Not an MSA	39	40
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	36%	34%
Small MSA	34	33
Not an MSA	30	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 85.1 million pleasure trips,
174.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	18%	18%
300-399 miles	18	19
400-599 miles	19	20
600-999 miles	12	13
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside Contiguous U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	890 miles	840 miles

Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	72%	78%
Airplane	22	18
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	11	10
2 to 3 nights	35	35
4 to 9 nights	36	38
10 nights or more	15	13
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.0 nights	5.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	57%	57%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	34	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	3	3
Other	2	1
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	54%	57%
Other pleasure	33	32
Business/convention	5	3
Other	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	49%	50%
Not a weekend trip	50	49
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	37%	18%
Two	41	41
Three	9	14
Four	9	17
Five or more	4	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	37%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	47	52
One adult with children	1	3
Two or more adults with children	15	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	22	20
$20,000-$29,999	20	23
$30,000 or more	34	38
Not reported	17	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	24%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	8
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	9	9
The South	22	23
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	7	8
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	13	13
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	6	7
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	24	24
Mountain West	8	8
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	28%	26%
Small MSA	30	28
Not an MSA	35	39
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	36%	34%
Small MSA	36	35
Not an MSA	28	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 82.5 million vacation trips,
166.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	27%	29%
300-399 miles	25	26
400-599 miles	21	20
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	7	5
2,000 miles or more	5	4
Outside Contiguous U.S.	4	5
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	610 miles	550 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	82%	87%
Airplane	14	10
Bus	2	1
Train	*	*
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights .	0%	0%
One night	19	18
2 to 3 nights	59	60
4 to 9 nights	22	22
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.6 nights	2.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	60%	62%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	2	2
Other	1	1
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	52%	57%
Other pleasure	28	25
Business/convention	11	9
Other	10	10
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	79%	79%
Not a vacation trip	20	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	37%	18%
Two	40	39
Three	11	16
Four	9	17
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	37%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	43	47
One adult with children	4	4
Two or more adults with children	16	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	21	18
$20,000-$29,999	23	24
$30,000 or more	39	42
Not reported	11	12
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	25%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	7
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington	9	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	8	8
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	10	9
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	6
George Washington Country	8	7
The South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	24	26
Mountain West	7	5
Frontier West	19	19
Far West	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	25%	23%
Small MSA	31	28
Not an MSA	40	45
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	37%	35%
Small MSA	33	33
Not an MSA	30	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 51.8 million weekend trips,
105.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, 1984

	U.S. Adults	(millions)			
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	171.3	171.7	172.5	173.1	172.2
Took one of more trips	26.5	41.2	53.4	41.5	40.7
Purpose of Trip					
Visit friends/relatives	9.4	13.6	16.4	17.6	14.3
Other pleasure	8.2	15.1	18.6	10.7	13.2
Business/convention	5.3	5.6	9.0	9.3	7.3
Mode of Transport					
Auto/truck/RV	19.3	31.4	38.6	29.2	29.6
Air	6.0	6.9	7.6	9.8	7.6
Vacation trip	14.6	26.1	32.6	24.6	24.5
Weekend trip	11.5	17.9	18.0	14.7	15.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, 1984

	Trips (Millions)					Person-trips (Millions)				
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	85.9	138.1	169.0	135.2	528.2	152.0	270.6	337.5	251.9	1,012.0
Purpose of trip										
Visit friends/ relatives	28.2	45.5	54.0	52.6	180.3	54.9	96.0	119.1	114.5	384.5
Other pleasure	26.0	50.6	61.6	32.2	170.4	49.8	107.4	132.2	60.3	349.7
Business/convention	21.0	23.0	35.0	35.5	114.5	25.9	31.5	50.4	48.3	156.1
Mode of transport										
Auto/truck/rv	58.8	104.8	128.5	88.8	380.9	112.1	218.0	278.5	185.4	794.0
Air	23.9	25.9	30.2	38.8	118.8	35.3	41.7	42.0	55.5	174.5
Vacation trip	47.6	91.0	112.2	82.5	333.3	92.9	189.0	241.3	166.4	689.6
Weekend trip	36.2	61.0	62.4	51.8	211.4	70.2	127.3	131.5	105.9	434.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically dreived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U. S. Bureau of Census regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a census region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering the questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1984

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of full interviews completed	4,470
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	944
Total number of qualifying trips	1,360

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FOURTH QUARTER, 1984

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	6	±2*
George Washington Country	8	±1*
The South	21	±2
Great Lakes Country	20	±2
Mountain West	6	±2*
Frontier West	17	±1
Far West	12	±1*
Outside U.S.	7	±1*

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	20%	±2%
300-399 miles	16	±2
400-499 miles	10	±2*
500-599 miles	7	±2*
600-999 miles	13	±2*
1,000-1,999 miles	15	±2
2,000 miles or more	11	±2*
Outside continental U.S.	8	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7	±1*
One night	14	±1*
2-3 nights	36	±2
4-9 nights	31	±2
10 nights or more	13	±2
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	6	±1*
$10,000-$19,999	18	±2
$20,000-$29,999	19	±2
$30,000 or more	42	±2
Refused	15	±2
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	46	±3
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	±3
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	1	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	2	±1**
No nights	7	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	3%	±1%**
Eastern Gateway	7	±1*
George Washington Country	6	±2*
The South	20	±2
Great Lakes Country	26	±1
Mountain West	6	±2*
Frontier West	18	±1
Far West	13	±2*
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	39	±2
Other pleasure	26	±2
Business/convention	23	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	65	±3
Air	29	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	61	±3
Not a vacation	38	±3
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	38	±2
Not over weekend	61	±1